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THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

The Bracelet.

BY H. LEGARE.

'Save her! for the love of Heaven, sir, save her! she is innocent, I am sure she is innocent!' passionately exclaimed a young man, the expression of whose features gave additional force to his words.

'I hope I may be able to do so, Duncan,' replied his listener, a young lawyer, very little older, however, than his client; 'but I fear I cannot, the evidence is too strong. Nevertheless I will try. Can you find any one that will go her bail? You are not a housekeeper, and cannot.

'I do not know sir,' replied the client; perhaps my employer, Mr. Murphy, may be willing to do so.'

'You had better see him at once,' said Mr. Hartly—that was the attorney's name—'for Mary, poor girl, ought not to *suffer* the contamination of a prison.'

'She would die there, indeed she would,' was the passionate answer, and at the thought the speaker burst into tears. 'Mr Hartley, forgive me *my* heart is broken!'

'Do not despond, Duncan,' said the other feelingly and kindly; 'all may yet be well—at last I hope so!'

'You believe her guilty, sir, I am sure you do;' exclaimed the one we have called Duncan; 'but she is not, indeed she is not.'

'I don't know what to believe,' replied the lawyer. 'I cannot conceive any motive for the offence.'

'And to day we were to have been married,' soliloquized the young man. It is too, too horrible!'

'Do not despair, Duncan,' said Hartley; 'rather meet this untoward event with fortitude. Go, my good fellow, bring Mr Murphy here.—I will endeavor to persuade him to become her security.

'I will, sir,' replied the client. 'He shall be here in half an hour.'

'In the meantime Mary will arrive,' said Hartley. 'I told the officer who has her in charge to stop here on his road to prison. Be quick, and I will detain him until you return.'

'God bless you, sir,' ejaculated the other, hurrying away as if life and death were in his speed.

It was a common case, one of larceney, that which was just now presented to the notice of Hartley, and one, moreover, on which his mind was already made up: his client was guilty.—Still, however, there remained a slight doubt, which took its rise not only in the youth, beauty, and previous unexceptionable character of the prisoner, but in the fact that she was on the point of marriage with one who had been her playmate from infancy. Could she, and at such a time, have risked everything, her own hopes and his happiness, for the gratification of a contemptible vanity? It seemed scarcely possible.

While Mr. Hartly was engaged in conning over the evidence that had just been given before the committee magistrate, the officer, with his prisoner, entered the room.

'Good morning, again, sir,' said that functionary. 'I've brought you the young woman you wanted to see.'

'I see you have,' replied Hartley, rising from his seat and bowing to the girl,' and if you will do me another favor, I shall be still more obliged to you. This young lady's friend has gone for her security, who will be here directly, I wish you to wait until he arrives. You shall lose nothing by your complaisance.'

'In course I will, sir,' returned the constable; 'always happy to accommodate you, Mr. Hartley.'

'Will you accommodate me a little further?' asked Hartley, smiling. 'Will you allow me a little private conversation with my client?' Nay, he continued, 'you need be under no apprehension; I will be answerable that she does not escape.'

'It's not exactly regular,' replied the officer; 'but seeing it's you sir—'

'Thank you, that will do,' said Hartley, as the officer arose and retired. 'Now Mary,' he continued, drawing his chair a little closer to that of the girl, 'I must ask you a few questions; I had but little time to confer with you before the magistrate.'

'I am ready, sir, to answer any thing that you may ask,' replied the young woman; 'but before I do so, suffer me to assure you of my innocence.'

'Had you not better lay aside your bonnet and shawl?' said Hartley, without seeming to notice her remark; the day is a warm one, and you may have to remain some time.

'Thank you; I will, sir,' replied the girl, 'I will, for I am faint.'

'This is a very unpleasant business,' said Hartley, fixing his eyes on her countenance, 'very. You say that you did not take the bracelet.'

'I did not,' returned the girl, 'I found it.'

'Found!' repeated Hartley, 'where?'

'In the street, and when Miss Hargrave was in the country.'

'When did you see Miss Hargrave have the bracelet last?'

'The morning she went out of town sir.—I clasped it on her arm.'

'If your story is true, the bracelet cannot be hers.'

'But she swears it is her's.'

When you picked it up, did you not think it was hers?'

'I did not,' returned the girl decidedly, 'although I thought it very like it.'

'Miss Hargrave asserts that, when you first saw the bracelet, you were extravagant in your admiration of it.'

'I think I said that I should like to own such a bracelet.'

'Did you mention to any one the fact of your having found it?'

'I did not.'

'How come Miss Hargrave to suspect you of having stolen it?'

'I do not think she did suspect me,' replied the girl. 'She missed her bracelet, and Mr. Hargrave had the house searched. He it was who found it in my trunk.'

'And do you not believe the bracelet to belongs to Miss Hargrave?'

'I do; has she not sworn it does?'

'Pray, Mary,' asked Hartley, somewhat hesitatingly, for his client's calm, quiet and truthful manner had impressed him in spite of himself, 'are you really certain that you found the bracelet—positively certain?'

'And you, sir!—do you too doubt me!' exclaimed the unfortunate young girl, bursting into a passionate flood of tears. 'What have I done that I should be thus oppressed?'

'My good girl,' replied Hartley, somewhat deprecatingly, 'I did not mean to hurt your feelings, but—'

'The evidence, as you call it, is so strong,' returned the girl, recovering herself and resuming her former placid demeanor; 'I know it, sir; it is positive; nevertheless, I am innocent.'

'I have no doubt—that is, very little doubt of it,' returned Hartley, who, though desiring to credit his client's statement, still believed Miss Hargrave's direct testimony to be too plain, too positive, to be impeached.

'Here is Mr. Murphy, sir,' said Duncan; may we come in?'—at the same time opening Hartley's door and entering with the former gentleman. 'Ah, Mary!'

'Certainly,' replied Hartley. 'Good morning, sir,' he continued, turning to his new visiter, 'I am glad to see you. Pray be seated.'

'Bad business, this,' said the new comer, unceremoniously—'very!'

'Rather unfortunate,' replied Hartley, with a smile.

'Bad for Duncan,' rather soloquized than ejaculated the old gentleman, evidently forgetting that Mary was in the room.

'Undoubtedly a great misfortune for both Duncan and Mary,' said Hartley pointedly.

'What's the character of the security required in this matter, sir?'

'Miss Elmwood is charged with larceny—'

'I know that, sir,' testily interrupted the old man, 'Duncan told me about it.'

'It will be necessary for her to give bail for her appearance at court,' Hartley, 'otherwise, she will have to lie in prison.'

'That I know too, sir,' said the other.

'How much is the bail? that is what I want to get at. No danger of her running away? Hey, Duncan?

'O! Mr Murphy.'

'Well, I suppose not. What is the amount Mr —— what is your name?'

'Hartley,' returned the council, putting up with Murphy's oddity. 'The bail is large—fifteen hundred dollars'

'I'll go it,' was the emphatic rejoinder.

'Walk with me, then to the magistrate's,' said Hartley. 'Mr Graball, pray remain here with your prisoner; I will bring you her discharge.'

'I do not know much about law matters, sir,' remarked Mr Murphy, as soon as they had gotten into the street; 'but that girl is innocent.'

Hartley said nothing.

'A thief never owned such a face as hers,' continued the old man.

Hartley still remained silent.

'How much money has Duncan given you,' asked the old man quite abruptly.

'That is hardly a fair question, Mr ——; let me think; what is your name? Pshaw, I have forgotten it!' ejaculated Hartley.

'No such thing, sir,' returned the old gentleman, 'no such thing; you remember it very well, and, if you don't it is Murphy—Murphy, sir! Do you hear?'

'I do, sir,' replied his listener.

'Well, how much did you get?'

'Excuse me, Mr Murphy.'

'Well, its your own business, I suppose,' growled Mr Murphy,' and I do not want to pry into it; but I want to retain you—that is what you call it, I believe—in the case too. Here's you fee!' and he handed Hartley a bank bill,—'Needn't look it it,' he continued; 'twenty dollars, sir, every cent of it; but no matter for that, I like the girl! I do sir; I do; and I like Duncan. A good fellow—a very good, honest, trusty, faithful fellow!—Served me; I'll serve him! Do your best for her, sir; not a word; Jack Murphy doesn't want 'em.'

A few minutes brought the train to the Magistrate's office, and the usual preliminaries were arranged, Mr Murphy recognizing for Mary Elmwood's appearance at the next term of the Quarter Sessions to answer the charge of larceny.

'Mary, dear Mary,' said Duncan, the morning after the hearing, 'listen to me I beseech you!'

'No, George, no!' replied the girl resolutely, 'it is useless to ask such a thing. I will bring shame and disgrace upon no man's door! What when in a few days I must appear in court, and as a thief—a thief! O, it is too hard! You would make me your wife? George, I am grateful, but tell you again and again—it cannot be.'

'But, Mr Murphy wishes it,' said Duncan; 'I wish it. Give me the right to protect you!'

'I am sorry to refuse Mr Murphy, George; still sorrier to refuse you, but I must do my duty. Visit on your head the consequences of my infamy? Never!'

'Be it as you will, Mary; be it as you will, replied Duncan. 'You are right and I am, wrong; but my heart bade me make the request.'

'And a noble heart you have, George,' replied the girl, 'and one worthier a loftier love than that of poor, heart-broken Mary Elmwood. But where are you going?' she exclaimed, as she saw Duncan snatch his hat from the table, and prepared to leave the room.

'To Mr Hargrave's.'

'For what?'

'To beg him to stop this wicked prosecution.'

'Do not stir a step—as you value my love, not a step,' exclaimed the beautiful girl, springing to her feet, her eyes flashing through her tears;—she had been weeping. 'I am innocent—most innocent. No, George, no; I will stand my trial, let the consequences be what they may. God help me! I have nothing left but my charter, and that is well nigh gone!'

An hour afterward this conversation was detailed to Hartley; it satisfied him. 'She is innocent,' thought he, 'I can doubt her no longer; guilty never acts nobly even with its fellow;' and he sat down to cogitate upon what still remained to be done. After an interval, however, he arose, and for the first time in his professional career, dissatisfied with the result of his deliberations. Nothing but good character to offer in her defence, and against such testimony as the Commonwealth could and would bring to bear upon the prisoner. She must be convicted!

A few days, however, made some alteration in his opinion. He remembered that Mary asserted that she had found the bracelet. If her story was true, the jewel was certainly advertised; besides, she had declared that she clasped the bracelet on Miss Hargrave's arm, on the morn of the departure of the latter from the city. But there was no witness to that fact, if it was a fact, unless Miss Hargrave would admit it, and that she would do so, was a supposition preposterous in the extreme. Nevertheless, although his proceeding was an irregular one, he called on Miss Hargrave, with whom he was somewhat intimate. But he returned discomfited; the lady had no memory to the act whatever; indeed, she was positive that it had never taken place Hartley's next step was to examine the newspapers, and he searched them thoroughly; they contained no advertisement on the subject. What could he think? A jewel as valuable as the diamond bracelet would never be abandoned by its owner without an effort for its recovery. Mary was undoubtedly guilty. Unfortunate girl! Nevertheless, he did not give up all hope: somehow, he knew not, an unaccountable interest in the defendant had taken complete possession of his mind. Had he left a point in his case unexamined? Yes, an important one—the maker of the bracelet! He had no doubt it had been made in the city, and at one of the most fashionable establishments.—That evening he dropped in at one of the most distinguished houses of the kind. The owner was his client.

'Good evening, Mr Hartley.'

'Good evening, Mr Bentley.'

'Anything new, sir?'

'Nothing; only I came in to examine some bracelets.'

The jeweller at once proceeded to exhibit his stock.

'Talking about bracelets,' said Mr. Bently, 'I am pestered to death about a bracelet. Here is a handsome one, Mr Hartley,—a sapphire, very rich. Pray, let me sell you that.'

'Pestered about a bracelet! repeated Hartley, at once interested. 'How?'

'Why, you must know, Mr Hartley, we made a bracelet for Miss Hargrave daughter of old John Hargrave, an old skin-flint—and somehow she allowed it to be stolen. I shall be called upon to identify the article.'

'Can you do so?' asked Hartley.

'Why, I don't know,' replied the jeweller; 'I remember very little about it; I saw it, to be sure, but I left town directly after, and now have almost forgotten the article.'

'Have you any other of the same pattern?' inquired Hartley.

'None,' returned the jeweler. 'We don't often manufacture bracelets like that; at least, to keep on hand. Might do for Europe, sir, but not for America.'

'And you never made another like it since.'

'No—that is, I am not certain; we might have done so. Some one seeing it in the case, might have ordered a simliar one. William,' turning to one of his clerks, 'reach me the book of sales. Let me see—why, I declare there was another ordered. See here,' and he handed Hartley the volume of accounts. It contained the following entry:

"July 16—Wm. Everhart, Esq.,
One diamond bracelet,—$1000"

'But, Mr Bently,' suggested Hartley. 'The bracelet might have been dissimilar, after all.'

'Very true,' returned the other, 'William hand me the order book. No they were identical.'

"July 16—Wm. Everhart, Esq., one diamond bracelet, same pattern as Miss Hargrave's. To be done on the 16th. Delivered."

'Who was this Mr Everhart?' inquired Hartley.

'William,' said Mr. Bentley, turning to his man of business, 'do you know anything about this entry?'

'Certainly, sir,' replied the clerk; putting his pen behind his ear, 'I made it.'

'Where was the bracelet sent to?'

Mr Everhart came after it himself, sir.'

'Did he give no address?'

'None, sir.'

'A loose way of doing business,' said the jeweler, 'see that it doesn't occur again.'

'Did he seem like a stranger!' asked Hartley.

'No sir, like a citizen,'

'In what did he pay you? continued Hartley, grasping at what was the only possibility of a hope.

'In notes on the bank of North America,' replied the clerk.

'To be frank with you, Bently, said Hartley, 'I am much interested in this matter; I defend the young girl who is charged with the larceny of this bracelet, and, although uutil to night, every circumstance has told against her, I have felt, and still do feel considerable doubt as to her guilt.'

'And you don't want a bracelet?'

Not now, but when I marry, Bently, you shall make up my wife's Wedding present.'

'I hope it will be soon,' returned the jeweler, laughing.

'I hope so too,' replied Hartley, as he left the store.

'Hartley returned to his office and examined the directory. There were plenty of Everhart, but not the Everhart he wanted. He made inquiries afterwards among the several families bearing that name, but no one knew anything of the purchaser of the bracelet. He was undoubtedly a stranger.

Hartley was now fully embarked in the business, and determined to proceed. His next step was to visit the various hotels and examine their registers, but William Everhart was an unknown name. All this consumed considerable time. Nothing daunted by his ill-success, he starte l for the wharves, determined, if such a thing were at all practicable, to discover whether a Mr Everhart had started North or South at any time after the purchase of the bracelet.—He was again unsuccessful, for the way-bills of the various lines along remained at the several places of destination Almost out of heart, he continued to make inquiries of the hack and cab men, but no one remembered such a name.—Further search was useless in the end.

As Hartley [illegible] intention of retracing [illegible] one one accosted him wit[illegible] Hartley.'

'Ah! Hinton [illegible] how, is that you?' asked our attorney, recognizing his friend at once. 'What the deuce are you doing here?'

'Attending to a little business at the Transportation Company's office.'

The Transportation Company's office! an idea flashed across his mind. What could Mr. Everhart want with a bracelet of such value unless to present to a wife, or a lady about to become so? Perhaps he was a Southerner, making preparations for his wedding. If so, he might have selected some furniture and had it forwarded. It was still possible that Hartley might obtain his address.

'Walk with me to the Baltimore Transportation Line,' said Hartley to his friend, 'and I will walk up with you. It is but a step.'

'Willingly,' returned the other; 'but what is your object?'

'I am trying to discover the whereabouts of a man named Everhart.'

'What Everhart? William Everhart?'

'Yes, William Everhart! Do you know him?'

'I should think I do: I was only his groomsman.'

'Indeed! and where is he?'

'At home by this time, on his estate in Virginia.'

'Tell me, Hinton, for perhaps you know—you say you were his groomsman—did you see a diamond bracelet he bought?'

'Certainly I did. He clasped it on the bride's arm on the night before her wedding.'

'Would you recognize it again?'

'Undoubtedly. It was a beautiful affair: he gave $1000 for it. It was made at Bentley's.'

'When did Mr. Everhart leave Philadelphia?'

'On—let me see: yes, it was—on the seventeenth of July, the morning succeeding his bridal.'

'Excuse me for asking such a question; but did he walk or ride to the boat?'

'He walked: a large company of us attended the new married coupled to the wharf.'

'One more question, and I have done: did you see the bracelet on his wife's arm on the morning of their departure?'

'No,' replied the other, 'I did not. Do you imagine a woman like Ellen Gleason would wear diamonds over a travelling dress?'

'Ellen Gleason! Why the Gleasons live only a few doors above the Hargraves,' thought Hartley. 'Perhaps there may be some truth in Mary Elmwood's story after all. At any rate, everything that can be done shall be done.'

'Pray, Hinton, continued Hartley, 'can you give me Mr. Everhart's address?'

'Certainly. William Everhart. Poplar Grove, near Richmond, Virginia. And now what is the meaning of all this?'

'I will tell you another time, Hinton—explain ever thing; but now I must write to a friend,' said Hartley,' as he assended the steps which led into his office. 'Wont you walk in?'

'No, thank you, I've an engagement,' replied his friend. 'Good evening, Hartley.'

That night Hartley wrote to Virginia.

'Well, young man, getting on in our business?' said old, unceremonious Mr. Murphy to Hartley, a few days previous to that fixed on for the trial of Mary Elmwood. 'What is your opinion now?'

'I am perfectly satisfied of Mary's innocence,' returned Hartley; 'and I hope for her acquittal.'

'You don't say so!—you don't say so!' exclaimed the really excellent hearted old man; 'but do you think the court will be satisfied?—The court's opinion's of more consequence than a lawyer's any day.'

'I think the court's opinion will be the same as mine,' replied Hartley, with a smile.

'Ain't you certain of it?' inquired Mr. Murphy, with some trepidation.

'Not positively.'

'Well, you must be,' exclaimed the old man. 'Here's another fee for you. You needn't look at it; twenty more good dollars, as I'm a Christian. Awful thing this law is, awful, awful!'

'Thank you, thank you,' said Hartley, pocketing the additional twenty. You may depend on my doing my best. Be ready for Tuesday morning; the grand jury meet on Monday, when they will, no doubt, find a good bill.'

'Good-bye,' returned the old man, walking off without another word.

The terrible morning—terrible for poor Mary Elmwood—at last arrived, and Hartley took his seat in court beside his client.

'Be comforted, Mary,' said Hartley, with a pleasant smile, which went to the heart of the girl; 'the darkest of hours is the hour before day.'

'It's a dark hour for me now, sir,' replied Mary, resignedly, but with a tear in her eye, 'a very dark hour, but I trust in God. He will not forsake the innocent.'

'Continue your well-founded trust,' said Hartley; 'for those who trust in Him shall never be confounded.'

'Commonwealth vs. Mary Elmwood,' interrupted the Attorney General, rising from his seat. 'Ready for trial in this case, Mr Hartley?'

'We are, sir.'

'Stand up, Mary Elmwood.'

'Stand up, Mary, whispered Hartley: 'fear nothing, God protects the innocent.'

'You are charged in this bill of indictment, Mary, with the larceny of a diamond bracelet, the property of Eliza Hargrave; value one thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America. How say you—are you guilty or not guilty?'

'Not guilty!' replied Mary, in so loud, clear and vehement a voice, that every eye in the crowded court-room was fixed upon her.

'You may sit down, now, Miss Elmwood,' said the Attorney General, evidently struck with her manner. 'Any objection, to the jury, Mr. Hartley?'

'None, sir.'

'Then I will open.' And the Attorney General arose and addressed the jury. He alluded to the youth and beauty of the defendant, trusting that they would have no effect, where the great ends of justice were concerned. He spoke of the situation held by Mary in Mr. Hargrave's family, the confidence which, up to the time of larceny, had always been reposed in her, and admitted her previous estimable character. It was no doubt her first offence—an offence brought about, he believed, more for the gratification of a foolish vanity, than from a desire for the possession of unhallowed wealth. She was about to be married, he continued, when the larceny took place, and the discovery of guilt only prevented nuptials. He was sorry for her, very; but he must perform his duty, painful as he should find the task; and he went on with the particulars of the case, evidently making a most powerful impression both on court and jury.

'Why Mr. Hartley,' said a friend, 'What is the matter with you? Why didn't you cross-examine Miss Hargrave more closely?'

'You will see,' was Hartley's quiet reply.

'James Bentley.'

Mr. Bentley was called and sworn. He detailed the fact of the purchase of the bracelet by Miss Hargrave, but could not speak positively to its identity. Miss Hargrave and her father, however, had done so, and their testimony was quite sufficient for the purpose of the Commonwealth.

'Cross-examine.'

'No questions,' replied Hartley. 'Nevertheless, Mr. Bentley, you will please remain in court.'

'We close,' said the Attorney General wondering, in common with every one else, at Hartley's lukewarmness. 'Our case is fully made out.'

'Go on with the defence,' said the Judge.

Hartley arose, stated in a calm, quiet, but emphatic manner, Mary Elmwood's simple story, only adding, that if he could account, as he hoped to be able to do, for the honorable possession of the bracelet *alleged* to belong to Miss Hargrave, any idea of larceny by his client must necessarily fall to the ground.

A titter ran round the bar at the triteness and lameness of the story of the defence, while both Judge and Attorney General smiled at its improbability. Old Mr. Murphy fidgetted and fidgetted, and we verily believe, vowed to knock Hartley down, the instant he left the court-room.—Duncan trembled for the safety of his Mary.—Hartley, casting a stern and dignified look around, sat down.

'Richard Bentley.'

'Mr. Bentley take the stand. You have been sworn, sir,' said Hartley. 'I think you said, sir, that your establishment made the bracelet alleged to belong to Miss Hargrave. Did it ever manufacture a similar one.'

'It did, sir.'

'For whom?'

'For Mr. Wm. Everhart.'

'At what time?'

'It was delivered on the 16th of July last.'

'How are you so precise as to the time.'

'By my books, sir, which I have with me.'

'No matter, Mr. Bentley. Cross-examine.'

'No questions,' replied the Attorney General.

'William Everhart.'

'Here, sir.'

'Take the stand.'

'A tall, stately, dark-complexioned gentleman stepped forward and was sworn.

'Mr. Everhart oblige me,' said Hartley, while a smile of recognition passed between them, 'oblige me by stating what you know of a bracelet purchased by you at the establishment of Mr Bentley.'

'Certainly, sir. I came to Philadelphia in July, for the purpose of fullfilling a matrimonial engagement subsisting between Miss Gleason and myself. Stepping in at Bentley's I saw a bracelet made for Miss Hargrave, and ordered a similar one, intending it as a present for my bride.'

'Examine this bracelet, sir,' said Hartley, handing him the jewel.

'It is either Miss Hargrave's, or the one made for me,' said the witness. 'I cannot say which.'

'Was your bracelet lost, sir,' asked Hartley.

'My wife, to whom I gave it, tells me——.'

'Stop sir,' exclaimed the Attorney General. 'Now, may it please the court, I object to this testimony. I have already allowed the defence more than the usual latitude, but hear say evidence——.'

'We do not press the question,' said Hartley, 'Mrs. Everhart is in court. Will you lead forward Mrs. Everhart?' continued Hartley, turning to the witness. Mrs. Everhart came forward.

'Your name madam?'

'Ellen Everhart.'

'My husband,' said the witness, after she had been sworn, 'presented me with this; or a similar bracelet, on the evening of the wedding.—The next morning in the hurry of my departure, I neglected placing it in my jewel case, and clasped it on my arm. It was not until after my arrival in Virginia, that I missed my ornament, and not wishing to excite Mr. Everhart's anxiety on the subject, at so early a period of our union, concluded to keep the matter an entire secret from him, and submit to my loss.'

'Where did you reside in Philadelphia, madam?'

'In Chesnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.'

'Near Miss Hargrave?'

'A few doors above her.'

'Did you pass her house on your road to the steamboat?'

'I did.'

There was no cross-examination, except as to the identity of the bracelet, to which, like her husband, Mrs. Everhart could not speak positively.

'All very nice Hartley, very,' said the Attorney General, *so'to voice*, 'but it won't do—you haven't touched Miss Hargrave's testimony.'

'Perhaps not, replied his learner, with a smile, 'but I have not finished. Oyer, call Edward Grey.'

The witness was sworn.

'Your occupation, Mr. Grey?'

'A Jeweller sir.'

'For whom do you work?'

'Mr. Bentley.'

'Pray examine this bracelet Mr. Grey?' continued Hartley, handing him the jewel, and tell the court and jury whether you have ever seen it before.'

'I have sir,' replied the witness; 'it is my work.'

'Was this the first or second bracelet of the kind you made sir?'

'THE SECOND!'

'The second!' reiterated the Attorney General astonished.

'The second and last sir!—I never made but two of the pattern.'

'And will you please to examine *this* bracelet?' said Hartley taking a case from his pocket and handing it to the witness.

'I made this bracelet for Miss Hargrave; this is the first bracelet.

'Any doubt on the subject?'

'None at all sir. The workmanship on the last bracelet is better of the two. Besides sir, my engraving iron slipped on the first and made this scratch,' and he exhibited a slight abrasion of the gold.

'Cross examine.'

'No questions,' said the Attorney General, almost dumb with astonishment.

'One more witness, may it please your honor,' said Raleigh,' but only to account for my possession of the jewel; I don't want to be indicted as a receiver of *stolen goods*. Edward Moreland! Edward, take the stand. You are Mr. Hargrave's coachman, I believe?'

The witness assented.

'Now, my man, look at these jewels; do you recognize either of them?'

'I am sorry to say I do sir; *this*,' and he held up Miss Hargrave's bracelet. 'I found it in the carriage when it returned from Mr. Hargrave's country house under the cushion, sir. When I cleaned the carriage, sir, it met my eye——' and the witness paused.

'Go on Edward, and tell the court why you didn't mention the matter before. Nay, never fear my good fellows; an evil act repented of is half atoned for.'

'Well you see your honor, and you gentlemen,' said the witness, 'I had a kind of sneaking notion after Mary, but she didn't take kindly to me, and I hated her for it. I didn't find the bracelet till after she was taken for a thief, and I thought I'd have my satisfaction out of her if I kept the jewel out of sight. But I couldn't do it, Judge: I couldn't do it; I love Mary, and when I found that Mr Hartley, there was pleading for her, I went to him and told him all.'

'We close here,' said Raleigh, addressing the Attorney General. 'Now, sir, I propose leaving this case to the jury without an argument.'

The Judge smiled, while a hum of approbation passed from mouth to mouth.

'Gentleman of the Jury,' said he, 'if you think you have sufficient evidence in this case to convict, you can do so, but if you do,' and this time he paused to laugh, 'I fear the Court will set aside your verdict.'

'How say you, Gentlemen of the Jury,' said the clerk, is the defendant Mary Elmwood guilty of the charge of which she stands indicted or not guilty?

'NOT GUILTY!' said the foreman, and as the word rang on the breathless court-room, a clear, loud and emphatic burst of applause disturbed the dignity of the place.

'Silence! silence!' said the Judge. 'Crier call silence. Gentlemen, such conduct will never do'

'M. Everhart,' said Hartley turning to that gentleman, 'permit me to return your bracelet, and to express my clients thanks, and mine, for your generous attention to my request. And Mr. Hargarve allow me to hand you your daughter's jewel, and to say to you sir and her, that we should never be too positive human testimony no matter how direct may, sometimes err.'

Is there any use in protracting our story?—in dilating on Mary Elmwood's happiness, as she stood clasped in Duncan's manly arms, who we regret to say, also outraged the dignity of the court by such an unprecedented proceeding? Is there any use in mentioning, that old odd Mr Murphy passed his hand across his eyes, to wipe away certain testimonials of feelings? We think not—but one or two matters require some slight degree of attention. A few days after the trial saw an advertisement inserted in the public prints that of the firm of 'Murphy & Duncan, Wholesale Grociers;' and on the same day perhaps the list of marriages contained another and we imagine not an unexpected announcement. And another, little item which we had well nigh forgotten that the first check drawn by the new firm was in favor of their (and our) friend the counseller, payable to his order, and for the trifling sum of five hundred dollars, which said check was afterwards returned (through the Bank of course,) bearing on its back the very well written signature of 'HENRY HARTLEY.'

Mr Hargrave and his daughter, taking their bracelet departed much chagrined the latter especially so, for she had actually forgotten that Mary put the bracelet on her arm; and having no occasion for such a jewel in the country presumed it was safe at home. Besides she had never wished Mary's prosecution, not that she believed her innocent for she did not—but because she did not wish to see one whom she really liked placed in the walls of a prison; furthermore, she would rather have put up with the loss of the bracelet than made her appearance in a court room. Her father, however insisted on making an example of Mary, and she was compelled to accede to his commads. Her confusion at the denouement was consequently extreme.

Still water curves 8 inches to the mile which shows the convexity of the earth's surface.

Abstract of the Report of the Treasurer of State.

The Report of the Treasurer exhibits the operations of the Treasury for the past year, and its present fiscal condition, as follows:

Balance of cash in the treasury May 1, 1847.	$92,926 14
Amount of receipts from May 1, 1847, to April 29, '48, inclusive,	467,757 37
	$560,683 51
Amount of expenditures from May 1, 1847, to April 29 1848, inclusive,	$434,205 26
Leaving a balance in the treasury, April 29, 1848, of	126,478 25
	$560,683 51

The public debt amounting to $169,000, which became due during the past financial year, has been paid, or provided for, but as was anticipated by my predecessors, the $100,000 state tax, which was due in January last, with the other means in the treasury, exclusive of the United States loan, was found inadequate to pay so large an amount of debt, and meet the ordinary expenses of the year.

This deficiency of means resulted from the smallness in amount, of the annual tax of 1847—it being only half the amount of the tax for the present year, and considerably less than the inevitable annual expenses of government, exclusive of the interest on the funded debt of the State. In 1846, when this short tax was assessed, there was in the treasury a large amount of surplus means, which the Legislature of that year undoubtedly relied on to supply any deficiency.

This surplus, however, was subsequently, in November, 1846, in pursuance of a resolve of the Legislature, invested in United States stock of the loan of that year. This investment was highly commended by the last Legislature as being equally fortunate and judicious for the State. Fortunate as the stock obtained by the State was very desirable security, being at any time convertable into money, at an advance upon the cost. Judicious, as it concentrated our surplus means into a fund drawing interest, thereby enabling the State to set it aside, if necessary, without loss, for any desirable purpose.

There have already been received on this stock, nearly $10,000 for interest. As the interest received from this source will pay an equal amount on the public debt, the Legislature thought it advisable that the stock should be retained to be used for the payment in part of the large amount of debt which falls due in 1851.

To provide means, if the condition of the treasury should render it necessary, they authorized a call upon the banks for a temporary loan to supply any deficiency. Additional means being wanted, on the first of February last I called for such a loan. The banks promptly responded, notwithstanding the closeness of the money market, a state of things calculated to make the loan onerous and which was not anticipated at the time the requisition was authorized by the Legislature. I obtained of the banks a sum equal to five per cent. on their capital stock actually paid in.

During the months of February and March, the receipts were larger and the disbursements less than was anticipated, and I was enabled to pay on April 1st, with safety to the public interest, the first instalment, or one-fifth of the temporary loan.

The loan or debts now held by the banks is only $110,000, a sum but a trifle larger that the difference of the annual tax for 1847 and 1848, which conclusively proves that if the tax for 1847 had been equal to the one for the present year, there would have been no necessity for calling on the banks.

It is believed that the wish is generally entertained that our public debt should be paid at the earliest practicable moment; and most surely if this is the feeling in relation to our permanent loan, much of which was taken by the holders less than par, there certainly should be a strong desire to pay as soon as may be, our temporary loan, which was obtained under the provisions of our banking law.

The necessity of this loan, as has been already indicated, was occasioned by the short tax assessed in 1846 and the setting aside the United States stock (which it is believed was judicious) for a special object; and it would seem to be but just that the prudential arrangements of the State for the benefit of the treasury, should not be allowed to interfere with the ordinary business of our banks for any longer time than absolutely necessary.

The temporary loan, by the terms of the notes held by the banks, which are in conformity to the provisions of the law before alluded to, is reimbursable by five annual instalments, or at any shorter period, at the election of the State. From the suggestions already submitted, you will infer that I do not think it advisable for the State to avail itself of the time allowed by the notes, but to pay them as soon as practicable. For although the banks responded and granted the loan with all the promptness before intimated, I have reason to believe that they regard it as a hardship of which they would be gladly relieved, and one which they would not voluntarily have assumed.

How are the ways and means to be made certain for the payment of the banks, either in whole or in part, during the present year?

The collections from taxes, together with the funds now on hand, will only be sufficient to pay our inevitable liabilities now outstanding, and those which are certain to accumulate, before the tax for 1848 falls due at the treasury. Indeed, these funds will be inadequate to meet the wants of the treasury up to the period designated, unless the Legislature are rigid and economical in making appropriations which are merely desirable and not indispensable.

Aside from taxes, our only other sources of revenue are the receipts from the land office and bank tax.

The revenue from lands for the ensuing year is estimated at $75,000. A moments consideration will satisfy any one the revenue from the land office is quite uncertain, depending as it does upon a great variety of uncontrolable circumstances. Certain physical hindrances may occur, like the want of a "freshet," or the destruction of artificial helps to float logs to the point of manufacture by an excessive one, which will unexpectedly interupt and defeat the just hopes of the operator, depriving him of the means of payment to the State. Should nothing unfavorable occur until the logs are manufactured and the lumber is ready for sale, still the hazard, depression, and uncertainties of the business world might prevent a sale, which is the reliance of the lumberman for the means of paying stumpage. We may realize the estimate if nothing unfavorable occurs, but it would be giving loose reins to our hopes, if reliance is put upon it to meet certain liabilities.

The remaining source of revenue for the treasury is the tax derived from banks. For a series of years past, this tax has been distributed to towns, in aid of primary schools. All are ready to acknowledge the duty of providing free schools for the children of the people, and none will complain if there is manifested towards these "nursing mothers" of New England all the indulgence of fondness. But we should not allow either our sense of obligation, justifiable partiality, or any apprehension of being misunderstood on the justly popular topic of public schools, to lead us to the approval of a policy which, at best affords but trifling aid to the schools, while, as a measure of government, it can but be regarded as unwise and improvident.

The amount apportioned to each scholar last year was about twelve cents; and the sum will not be so large this year, as the bank tax is less, and the scholars have increased in numbers. The improvident feature of this system is the distribution among the towns of money, which they are immediately called upon to pay back in the form of taxes, being subjected to the loss of the necessary expenses of assesing and collecting them.

If the policy of distribution is improvident, a proper management of our financial concerns demands that it should be abandoned.

I am aware that the proposition of allowing the bank tax to remain in the treasury as available means, although recommended and enforced with great ability by one of my predecessors, failed of being adopted by the Legislature. How much difference is to be given to their action, is a matter upon which I will not remark; but it most certainly is not a reason, and could hardly be made an apology, for the refusal of wholesome legislation. If their action resulted either from fear or favor, (a mistaken partiality for our primary schools, or the apprehension of being suspected of hostility to them,) it should not be regarded as an approval of the system of the annual dirtribution of the bank tax.

Further remarks upon this subject are considered unnecessary; but it is hoped that these already submitted will arrest the attention, and excite inquiry in the Legislature, with whom is the right of judgment and responsibility of power in the proper management of our public affairs.

Should the Legislature be unwilling to repeal the law providing for the distribution of the bank tax, it is suggested that, in view of the wants of the treasury and our just obligations, they suspend its operations for the present year.

If this course be taken, and the tax be allowed to remain in the treasury as available means another instalment could within a short time be paid toward the temporary loan, thereby increasing the means of the banks for business facilities. The banking capital of this State is very limited, and quite unequal to our business wants, and it is to be apprehended that the diversion of even the small sum of four per cent. of this capital from the usual channel, may, in the present depressed condition of money means operate unfavorably upon the business of our citizens.

Should the Legislature be inclined to regard the bank tax as the special boon of our children, they may well consider whether it would not be judicious to retain it this year, and distribute double the amount next. During the year '49 there will be no public debt to pay, and there will be due to the treasury an annual tax of $200,000; so that such a distribution could be made without embarrassment to the public service, or interference with the business of the State.

I have presented these different suggestions, and ventured to press this matter upon your consideration, from the fact that I can see no other way of making certain the means of payment to the banks, either in whole or in part.—The early extinguishment of the temporary loan is highly desirable, and may be the turning-point of our success in paying at maturity our public debt, without resorting to increased taxes or new loans of a permanent character. If the banks are promptly paid at the present time we could, if it should be necessary in 1851, when so large an amount of debt matures, ask for partial aid from them in its redemption. The providing of means for the payment of the debt due in 1851 should be an object of constant solicitude, and our efforts should be early and unwearying for its accomplishment.

Perhaps it may be well to consider whether it would not be good economy to authorize, on fair and equitable terms, an exchange of our United States stock for script due in that year. If such an exchange were authorized and made, it would reduce the amount due in 1851 to about $200,000, a part of which could be anticipated in 1850, from our ordinary receipts, provided the Legislature continue the annual tax equal in amount to the one for the present year.

Until our public debt is paid, it is quite evident that a wise forecast demands the annual assessment of a $200,000 tax. Our current expenditure, with the interest on our public debt, is about equal to this amount.

The difficulties at the present time, resulting from the short tax for 1847, should be instructive, and admonish us to avoid similar embarrassments hereafter, from the same cause. Our only security from like vexations, will be found in the annual assessment of a State tax equal in amount to our current expenses, together with the interest on the public debt. This rule or guide for fixing the amount of our annual tax is a safe one, and should, excepting in cases of extraordinary expenditures, be always adopted.

Under its operations, which a provident carefulness of other resources, we can safely hope, that our State debt will be paid at the several periods of its maturity, without resorting to that perpetuating process of indebtedness, new loans to pay old ones.

So long as the people are satisfied with the expenditures of the government, there need be no fears in assessing an adequate tax; but, if waste or improvidence is shown in our appropriations, we shall feel their rebuke, although a penny is not required at their hands.

I had intended to make some suggestions upon the present system of collecting county and road taxes on lands in unincorporated places through this office; but, having already extended my remarks to greater length than originally proposed, I will content myself by calling your attention to the subject, and expressing the hope that some remedy will be provided for the many mischiefs I am quite sure you will find, if it is investigated.

MOSES McDONALD, Treasurer.

Twenty-Eighth Legislature.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 13.

On motion of Mr Townsend, a message was sent to the House, proposing a convention of both Houses, for the purpose of electing seven Councilors and a Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, May 13.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing a convention of the two Houses for the purpose of electing Councilors and a Secretary of State. The House concurred, and a convention was formed.

Messrs. Townsend and Leach, of the Senate, and Lowell of Standish, Duncan of Bath, and Knowlton of Montville, of the House, were appointed to receive and count votes for Secretary of State, who reported that the

Whole number of votes was	171
Necessary for a choice,	86
Ezra B. French had	122
Aaron Hayden,	49

Messrs. Dunn of Poland, of the House, Thomas and Prescott, of the Senate, and Jones of Eastport, and Crocker of St. Albans, of the House, were appointed a committee to receive and count votes for Councilors, who reported that the

Whole number of Ballots was	173
Necessary for a choice,	88
Randall Skillin, of Cape Elizabeth, had	126
Elias M. Carter, of Bethel,	126
Manasseh H. Smith, of Warren,	126
Robert Hunter, of Pittsfield,	126
Samuel Palmer, of Dover,	126
Bradbury Collins, of Harrington,	126
Sewall Cram, of Wilton,	125
Theodore F. Jewett,	48
Thomas Chadwick,	48
Bela B. Haskall,	48
David Hawes,	48
Thomas S. Pullen,	48
Jeremiah Foster, Jr.,	48
John Ware,	48
Zury Robinson,	1
Joseph Addison,	1
Nathaniel Pease,	1
Theophilus Cushing,	1
Adams H. Merrill,	1
Samuel Pickard,	1
William A. Crocker,	1

and that the seven gentlemen first named were elected. Report accepted. The convention was then dissolved.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the House, as follows:

On Elections Lowell of Standish, Millikin of Buxton, Cochran of Wallsboro', Leach of Penobscot, Adams of Cherryfield, Walker of Lovell, Weston of Madison.

Engrossed Bills. Goodenow of Portland, Dyer of New Sharon, Smith of Saco, Stark of Waterville, Harriman of Waldo, Pickard of Hampden, Coombs of Thomaston.

Finance. Valentine of Westbrook, Jones of Eastport, Millikin of Buxham, Gilman of Hallowell, Chadbourne of Edgecomb, Leonard of Lexington, Chase of Livermore.

County Estimates. White of Bucksport, Hilton of Wells, Duncan of Bath, Small of Pownal, Knapp of Rumford, Smart of Swanville, Haskell of Linneus.

Bills in the Third Reading. Appleton of Alfred, Sewall of Oldtown, Barnes of Portland, Leavitt of Skowhegan, Merriam of Camden, Fuller of Wayne, Wheeler of Whitefield.

Pay Roll. Perkins of Kennebunkport, Boardman of Islesboro', Woodbury of Eddington Dunning of Williamsburg, Leonard of Green, Coss of Pittston, Atwood of Lisbon.

Leave of Absence. Wing of Vassalboro,' Freeman of York, Wildes of Phipsburg, Lord of Surry, Hanscomb of Albion, Hubbard of Hiram, Adams of Harrington.

Change of Names. Odom of Prospect, Jackson of Sangerville, Wetherbee of Dexter.

On motion of Mr Lowell of Standish, the credentials of members were referred to the committee on elections.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, May 15.

Mr. Drew, from the committee on senatorial votes, reported that Moses Hall and William P. Doughty are the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancy existing in the second senatorial district, occasioned by the death of Hon. William H. Morse.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, May 15.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the vacancy in the Cumberland Senatorial District occasioned by the death of Hon. Wm. H. Morse, and proposing a convention of the two Houses for the purpose of filling the same. The House concurred, and a convention was formed.

Messrs. Dunn of Poland, of the House, Leach and Townsend, of the Senate, and White, of Bucksport, and Bennett of Parsonsfield, of the House, were appointed to receive and count the votes, who reported that the

Whole number was	148
Necessary for a choice	75
Wm. P. Doughty, had	141
Moses Hall	47

Accordingly Wm. P. Doughty was declared elected. The convention was then dissolved.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, May 16.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts made a report highly complimentary to that officer, and his clerk, Mr. Caldwell, setting forth the ability and faithfulness with which the duties of the office have been performed by them.

IN HOUSE. A Convention was fromed for the purpose electing a State Treasurer. The whole number votes thrown was 158

Moses McDonald had	118
Jesse Aiken	39
Wm. R. Prescott,	1

Petitions presented and referred. Inhabitants of Jarvis Gore in Penobscot County, for incorporation as a town by the name of Maine—R. K. Goodenow et al, for incorporation of Oxford Normal Institute.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

That part of the Governor's Message relative to the erection of a monument to the memory of those citizens of our State who have fallen in the Mexican war, was referred to a joint select committee consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Bean and Dyer on the part of the Senate.

So much as relates to slavery to a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Treat, Mayall and Flint on the part of the Senate.

So much as relates to sending up the records of capital convictions, to the Judiciary committee.

And other portions to appropriate committees.

Mr Townsend introduced a resolution providing that all petitions presented after the first forty days of the session shall be referred to the next Legislature. Laid on the table.

The proceedings of the House were not of much importance, and consisted principally in a debate on the proper reference of certain Abolition petitions.

THURSDAY, May 18.

The proceedings of the Senate were not important to-day. The Senate refused to adopt the 40 day rule in receiving petitions.

In the House, the most important matter was the petition of Portland, for authority to pledge the credit of the city in aid of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road. The motion to refer to the Committee on Rail Roads and Bridges was opposed by Mr Sewall of Oldtown, who moved to amend by referring the petition to a Select Committee of one member of the House from each county, who report a discussion arose involving in some degree the merits of the policy of pledging the credit of towns to build railroads.

This policy Mr Sewall opposed as eminently dangerous and threatening to involve a great number of towns in bankruptcy. His motion to amend was opposed by Messrs. Barnes and Goodenow of Portland, Dunn of Poland, and Coombs of Thomaston, and advocated by Messrs Sewell, Merrow of Brownfield and Chadbourne of Edgecomb. The motion to amend prevailed, yeas 62, nays 56, and the speaker appointed on the Committee, Messrs. Appleton of Alfred, Barnes of Portland, Cochran of Thomaston, White of Bucksport, Talbot of East Machias, Stark of Waterville, Thayer of Paris, Leavitt of Skowhegan, Paine of Bangor Knowlton of Montville, Thombs of Elliotsville, Smith of Dallas and Gilman of No. 11.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 19.

Mr Townsend, from the committee on education made a report recommending that 2000 copies of the Report of the board of Education and of the Secretary of the board, be printed for disposal as the legislature shall hereafter direct. Report accepted.

The resolve laying a tax on the several counties of the State, was finally passed.

On motion of Mr Clark, the returns of cashiers of banks were referred to the committee on banks and banking.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 19

On motion of Mr Sewall of Oldtown, inquiry was ordered relative to taking land for School house lots in the same manner as for highways.

On motion of Mr Dunn, of Poland, the use of the hall was granted to the democratic members of the House this evening, for the purpose of a caucus.

Petitions presented and referred—Maine Historical Society for aid: assessors of Riley plantation legalized; George Gage and al., in relation to bowling alleys; Mary Dorsey for grant of land; Gowen Wilson for refunding of certain taxes; Henry Clay Wirt and al. relative to sale of liquors; Jas. Andrews for change of name.—Adj.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 23, 1848.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore yesterday, and in our next number we hope to be able to lay the result of their deliberations and decisions before our readers.

The Convention is composed of some of the most powerful and distinguished advocates of the democracy, and when the intelligence, patriotism, and long devotion to the republican cause of its members are considered, there is every reason to hope that the questions that come up for discussion will be met in a proper spirit.

The Convention have a plain course with regard to the promulgation of their principles.—On this point there has been no change in the party, with regard to fundamental points, for fifty years: for they constitute a solid basis on which the country has prospered, and been kept united; and so long as these principles are adhered to, in good faith, there is reason to predict continued prosperity and union. The democratic creed is simple as it is profound; and in its application it seeks to restrict the general government to matters strictly of a national character, and to maintain the State governments, for local purposes, in all their integrity. It is to maintain with sacred fidelity the great principle of STATE RIGHTS. This is the safeguard of our country—the Union ensuring protection of the States, local legislation to meet local wants. This simple creed, clearly seen in its value by the democratic statesmen—the Jeffersons and Madisons—of our early days, and powerfully maintained in opposition to the centralization doctrines of the Hamiltons and the Adamses, still remains to be watched over.—The Convention will again proclaim the allegiance of the democracy to it, and its readiness to discard every thing that tends to conflict with it. It will declare its opposition to all those pernicious, centralizing schemes—such as a national bank, a high tariff, the doctrine of internal improvements, and land distribution—upon which Federalism or Whiggism is based. While on the new issue that has come up, the war question, the Convention will unquestionably embody the patriotic, political sentiment of the majority of the country. On all these issues, therefore, there need be no ground for dissension.—Democrats can come together with a political creed broad enough to cover the whole country, and agree to stand or fall with it.

The candidates nominated by the Convention will be selected to carry out these principles; and provided they are true to them, and capable of conducting the affairs of the country, there would seem to be no good reason for not supporting them. On this ground there is no cause for fear. Of the prominent democrats who stand before the party for nomination, there is not one who would not fill the offices with credit to himself and honor to the country. Under either of them the country would possess an administration worthy to guide its onward march and keep it true to its high destiny—namely, to unfold the wonderful power of free principles to promote human happiness.

Let the nominations be from what sections of the country they may, the course of the party is a clear one: it is to be ready to support them zealously, efficiently, unitedly. Immediate organization to promote their success should be commenced; for it is useless to attempt to wink out of sight the fact that, before triumph this year can be gained, there has got to be much work done. The whigs, though beaten in argument, in votes, have by no means laid down their arms. They will come into the field strong, and will not hesitate to pour out money like water to secure their success. Democrats must be prepared to meet them by zeal and an efficient organization. The support of the nomination must be made the test of adherence to the democratic party; those who do not come in with the party must be counted as against it—as working with its deadly enemies. Every effort will be made by the whigs to divide the party, and every plausible question will be got up that promises to split the ranks in a single local district. Will not patriotic democrats look to this? Let them remember that under their principles the country has prospered as no country ever prospered before, and has enjoyed an uninterrupted season of domestic peace—and that the faithful application of these principles in future is only necessary to secure it. To maintain this is due to themselves, to their posterity, and to the cause of freedom throughout the world!

THE MESSAGE. In our last, we published Gov. DANA'S Message, without comment. Ere this no doubt our readers have given it a careful reading, and know from a personal knowledge of its contents, that it is replete with sound sense, just what we should expect from our Chief Magistrate, known to be a man of high attainments, and purely democratic sentiments—a man of the people, a friend of humanity, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of all classes. Every word in the Message has an idea; and the Governor has a happy faculty of leaving off when he is done. This saves the necessity of reviewing the Message in an article as long perhaps as the Message itself, for the purpose of explaining to the people its meaning.

☞ The Kennebec Journal announces that Mr. Bronson declines being again the whig candidate for Governor.

☞ The Montreal Transcript intimates that secret meetings are held in that city, with a view to the establishment of an 'Independent Republic.' So the fire spreads.

☞ A petition is in circulation in Bangor for a change of the time of the meeting of the legislature from the first Wednesday in May to the first Wednesday in January. The Democrat, in speaking of the change, says:—

"The people of this state, on the ground of supposed economy, changed the time of the meeting of their legislature from January to May. We advocated the change, which we are now well satisfied ought not to have been made. Nothing has been saved to the State Treasury, and unanticipated inconveniences have been felt. Persons having business with the legislature, find it more difficult and expensive to do it than before, the time of almost every body is otherwise fully occupied in the summer season, the winter is the most favorable time for legislative sessions and the opinion seems to be general that it is best to return to the point of departure, and go along in the old way."

☞ The Legislative convention at Augusta on the 16th resolved, 95 to 14, that Levi Woodbury is the first choice of the democracy of Maine for President; and voted to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention.

U. S. Senator.—At a Legislative Convention held at the State House, in Augusta, the 19th inst., Hon. H. Hamlin, of Hampden, was nominated as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Fairfield. The election will take place next Thursday.

The Peace Treaty.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 8th inst., says:—"We had the honor of a passing call from Gen. Cushing last evening, who informed us that he intended posting north forthwith. We learn from the Gen. that there is little doubt of the ratification of the peace treaty by the Mexican congress. If a quorum does not soon convene at Queretaro, the government will have the treaty passed through the forms without a quorum—that is, if the American commissioners will accept of it in that way."

The Lafayette Family.—In the department of France in which M. George Lafayette lives, nine representatives were to be chosen to the national assembly. The people wished to make the members of the family seven of these nine. It is said that he told them that would not do. Finally, at his very particular request, they took him and his son, and took seven other good and true men.

Fire in Bridgton.—Hiram Baston's cabinet shop, John Webb, blacksmith, and James M. Kimball's carriage establishment, a portion of which was occupied by J. A. Angus, painter, were all destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th inst.

From the Bath Tribune.

MURDER AT EDGECOMB OF A WHOLE FAMILY!

We have received the following letter from a friend which gives the account of a horriable tragedy at Edgecomb:—

Newcastle, May 13th 1848.

Mr. Editor:—A dreadful calamity has just occurred in this vicinity. A family by the name of Pinkham, living in the upper part of Edgecomb, were found yesterday afternoon in their own dwelling, all murdered. It was supposed to have been done last Thursday night; though they were not found until yesterday afternoon. It was the work of the father, in a state of derangement.

The mother and her two little daughters were found in one room, on a bed, with their throats all cut with a razor; and the father and two little boys were found in the same situation in another room; that is, lying on a bed, with their throats cut.

And conceive of the horrible scene, when I tell you that the discovery was made by the mother of that insane father, who lived about two miles distant, and who came to make the family a visit. Pinkham had been deranged for two or three years, and he lived to perpetrate an act the parallel of which has not been heard of in these parts since the murder of the Purrington family, some thirty-five or forty years ago, at Augusta. The funeral is appointed to take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock. I give you the facts as related by an eye witness. D. Cushman.

There a is story in circulation that Pinkham and his wife have left a paper in which they state that they had become tired of life, and had therefore resolved on killing themselves and children. It will be seen that our correspondent does not mention this. We should suppose that he would have heard of it had it been true. Perhaps, however, the paper was not discovered until his informant left the house.

Pinkham's age was about 45 years.

The following is a copy of the messages said to have been left by the parents. They read—"Please follow these directions. Finding no relief from trouble in this life—we chose to draw the curtain of mortality and sink back where no traveller returns. Our request is to—entombed in stone. I wish for you to leave my beads on my neck.

"i have concluded to dy with the childern as wee live not aneny thing to subsist on but that which is worse than death on living dis—trais the life and anemtion [supposed to mean animation] of our bordies. i want our clothing bunt or laid with us and every ones goods taken home and our bordies deposited in the toom.

G. W. P."

The above is a true copy of the writing, left by the parents—the first part was supposed to be written by the mother, and the last by the father. The original copy was somewhat spotted with blood. The throats of the mother and children were cut with an axe—nearly severing their heads from their bodies. The father's throat was cut with a razor.

The oldest girl was 11 years of age, the other 1. The ages of the boys were 4 and 7.

The murderer had a fine farm consisting of 50 acres of land and no debts, standing.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Petersburg, Va., May 14.

Special overland expresses from New Orleans have arrived, bringing despatches from that city to the 7th and 8th inst. They furnish further intelligence from Mexico, of interest and importance.

The Free American of the 28th ult., says that new revolutionary movements were breaking out at San Luis Potosi, in consequence of General Paredes being in that city. On the night of the 11th ult., the insurgents, under Tricomes, attempted to surprise the fortress of Guadaloupe, but were repulsed; on which Tricomes left immediately to unite with Bustamento's division, at Dolores Hidalgo.

The insurrection created much alarm, and was followed by similar outbreaks at Sierra Gordo.

On the 9th ult., a party from Doroteo de la Puente, attacked a band of miserable revolters near Terra Nueva, in San Luis, killed eight or nine of them, wounded several, and took nineteen prisoners.

Mexican papers say that Pena y Pena will assume the responsibility of ratifying the treaty, should a quorum not be obtained in season.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst., from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 3d.

Generals Pillow, Towson, and Cushing, and a large number of officers, came passengers in the New Orleans. We judge, from this, that the court martial has adjourned, but we are without information relative to the result of its deliberations.

The impression that the treaty would be ratified is confirmed by intelligence received by this arrival.

Gen. Scott and staff arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., and immediately embarked on board the brig St. Petersburg direct for New York.

ITEMS

Of Foreign News by the Cambria, which arrived in New York the 15th inst, bringing Seven days later news from Europe.

Notwithstanding the feverish state of affairs in France and almost the whole continent, as well as the political agitations in the United Kingdom, a gradual improvement is taking place in the aspect of affairs. The demand for the most leading articles has improved, and a slight advance on rates last quoted, have been paid.

The intelligence from the continent does not exercise great effect on prices, and generally the fears of rebellion in Ireland have been dispelled, most parties feeling confident that the authorities will be able to subdue any attempts to subvert the government in that part of the United Kingdom.

The proceedings of the Repeal Association have lost all their attractions in the more exciting language and conduct of the younger confederations.

In Ireland the government are increasing precautions already taken. Preparations continue on a large scale, plainly denoting that the authorities deem danger near and imminent.

France. The progress of the revolution throughout Europe is marked rather by steadiness and determination, than precipitancy and rashness. The elections prove favorable to the Lamartine or moderate party. The spirit of republicanism will get a fair trial in that country. The elections to the Assembly form almost the absorbing topic in French affairs, and although not expected that a choice of electors would be made in Paris till the 20th, the day of the Cambria's departure, sufficient has transpired to indicate the complexion that that body will assume the votes and give an imposing majority in Paris for Lamartine and his party. Ledru Rollin has not been elected.

Hon. Richard Rush, the Minister of the U. S. in Paris waited on M. Lamartine, at Hotel de Ville, and formally recognised the French republic in the name of the American Union.

The French army now comprises 537,000 men, and has greatly increased since the revolution.

☞ The democratic majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature of Virginia will be 27. A glorious victory.

It is said the largest corn grower in America is William Polk, of Arkansas, a brother of the President. His crop last year was estimated at $100,000.

Our Rail Road. The track-layers on the Montreal road are now advancing at the rate of about thirteen hundred feet per day. The next cargo of iron is looked for in season to enable the work to go on without interruption to North Yarmouth. [Argus.

☞ 'I crave the hour that we were married,' exclaimed an enraged husband to his better half, to which she mildly replied, 'for that was the only happy hour we ever have seen.'

☞ A fastidious young lady vowed she would never have an Irishman, Presbyterian, or a parson, and ended by marrying an Irish Presbyterian parson.

☞ The editor of the Indiana Register gives his readers good advice. He says 'if you want to buy goods cheap, go where they advertise them. Merchants who are too stingy to advertise, are too tight to give you a fair bargain.

COSTIVENESS

Is often brought on by want of exercise, close confinement to business, &c. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS will give a tone and activity to the stomach and bowels, increase the circulation, and operate as a mild cathartic, and are not liable to leave the patient (as many medicines do after taking) more costive than he was before their use. By using them a short time, they will be satisfied of its virtues; the effect is all most immediately felt, it purifies and nourishes the whole debilitated system. ONE TRIAL will satisfy the most prejudiced mind.

This we know from experience of hundreds.

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.

No. 48 Union Street, Boston, April 18, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Sir: A sense of gratitude to you, and of duty to the public, prompts me to make the following statement, which, if of any service to you, is entirely at your disposal. It may have the effect to induce some other sufferers to make a trial of your invaluable medicine, which I can truly say, literally snatched me from the grave to which I was fast hastening. Last July I was attacked by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe cough, with violent pains in the side and chest. From that time I began to waste away, notwithstanding I was under the treatment of skilful physicians. They prescribed for me in vain. I became so much reduced that my friends frankly told me that I must die, and that I was liable to do so at any hour. At this crisis I heard of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, by way of a neighbor, whose life had been saved by it, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who has previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken, and told him the good effects I had experienced. He examined the Balsam, and told me to continue the use of it; since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up entirely, told me a few days since, that I might yet live many years. I feel that I am now recoved, and gaining strength every day.

MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family for some months past.

WILLIAM DENNET.
MARTHA DENNET.

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Gray, 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Lincoln, Doct. Andrew J. Harlow, of Dixfield, to Miss Phebe S. Stevens, of Gray.

In Biddeford, 15th inst., by Rev. T. N. Lord, Joshua S. Gay, of Andover, to Miss Sarah C. Jordan, of Biddeford.

In Carlisle, Pa., Hon. T. Pillsbury, formerly of Maine, (now a Representative in Congress from Texas,) to Miss Rebecca S., daughter of Col. J. Carpenter, of Penobscot County, Me.

DEATHS.

In Minot, Capt. Kimball F. Verrill, aged 28.

New Spring Goods!!

HUBBARD & STEVENS

Are now receiving their stock of Spring Goods, which they will sell at very low price.

1000 YDS SHEETINGS from 4 1-2 to 8 cts. per yd.
3000 " PRINTS, from 3 1-2 to 14 cts. per yd.

Paris Hill, May 23, 1848. 4w3

State of Maine.

OXFORD, SS:—Court of County Commissioners, May Term, A. D. 1848.

ORDERED, That the following sums be assessed and imposed on the following tracts or townships, for the purpose of repairing the highway through said tracts or townships, viz:—

On Andover North Surplus, $223 67, for repairs on Coos road (so called) from the West line of Andover to Letter C. Surplus. Timothy Walker of Rumford, is hereby appointed Agent to expend the above sum, which is apportioned as follows, viz:

Owners and occupants.	No. of Acres.	Tax per Acre.	Total.
		cents.	$ cts.
Calvin Crooker,	200	2 3-4	5 50
David Morse,	100	2 3-4	2 75
Benjamin T. Newton,	200	8 1-4	16 50
Moses Roberts,	200	4 1-4	8 25
Joseph Morse,	150	8 1-4	12 37
Matthias Morton,	200	8 1-4	16 50
Aaron Dunn,	200	8 1-4	16 50
Joshua Dunn,	75	11	8 25
Samuel Akers,	100	7	7 00
Farnum Abbott,	100	7	7 00
Haden Abbott,	100	4 1-4	4 25
St. John Smith,	50	8 1-4	4 12
Thomas P. Martin,	200	5 1-2	5 50
Unoccupied.			
Timothy Walker,	10,339	14	81 00
Owner unknown,	3,548	14	27 28

And it is further Ordered, That the sum of $50 00 be assessed and imposed on Letter C. Surplus, estimated to contain ten thousand acres, being five mills per acre, for repairs of the Coos road through said C. Surplus. Said C. Surplus being owned by Henry E. Prentiss and others unknown.

John M. Wilson, of No. 5, 12 hereby appointed agent to expend said sum.

And it is further Ordered, That the sum of $872, 97 be assessed and imposed on township Letter B., for the purpose of repairing County roads through said township, viz: The sum of $172 97, on said township Letter B for the repair of Coos road (so called) from West line of Letter C. Surplus, through said township Letter B. to New Hampshire line.

Also, on same town-ship Letter B., the sum of $100 for repairs of Magalloway road (so called) from John I. Bragg's to Abbott's Mills in said township.

Also, on same township Letter B., the sum of $400 for repairs of Bear River road (so called) from John I. Bragg's to township Letter A. No. 2.

And John I. Bragg, of Letter B, is hereby appointed agent to expend said sums, which are apportioned as follows, viz:—

Owners and occupants.	No. of Lots.	Description of Range.	No. of Acres.	Tax per acre.	Total.
				cents.	$ cts.
William I. Abbott,	3	4	70	54	37 80
Simeon F. Frost,	3	4	50	29	8 70
Rufus P. Gout,	47	4	120	5	6 00
James S. Douglass,	47	4	84	4 1-2	2 70
Orrin P. Gout,	4	19	150	8	12 00
Josiah Bragg,	27	16	121	26	31 46
Joseph Converse,	39 & 40	19	264	8	16 00
Noah Rowe,	Unk.	18	100	10 1-2	10 50
Joseph Cole,	41	17	163	12	19 44
Richard Pinkport,	Unk.	18	160	5 1-2	3 50
Silas H. Abbott,	15	14	90	17 1-2	15 40
James Gowen,	13 & 22	unk.	180	8	14 40
James Gowen,	15	do	100	1 1-2	1 50
Philip M. Richardson,	11	do	100	3 1-2	3 50
Philip Richardson,	20	do	100	5 3-4	5 75
Ed West,	17	do	100	3 1-2	3 50
Emanuel Richards,	16	do	100	7	7 00
Charles Jordan,	unk.	do	100	1 3-4	1 75
Charles Abbott,	47 & 20	15	240	9 1-2	22 80
Owner unknown,	1	unk	100	5 1-4	5 25
William Grover,	2	do	125	12 1-2	15 62
John C. West,	2	do	125	7	8 75
J. & S. Grover,	4 & 50	do	100	12	12 00
Eunice Small,	57	do	170	7	11 90
Lorenzo Small,	58	do	50	4	2 00
Calvin Crooker,	55	do	80	2 1-2	1 80
David C. Brooks,	10	do	120	7 1-4	8 70
John C. West,	unknown		240	3 3-4	9 00
Stephen Richards,	52 & 53	unk	200	2 3-4	5 50
Jona. Scribner,	69 & 72	do	154	9	13 86
Nathaniel W. Rawson,	97	do	100	2 3-4	2 75
Joshua Small,	unknown		70	2	1 40
Thomas F. Bragg,	11	unk	50	14	7 00
Philander M. Bragg,	11	do	55	3 1-2	1 75
Philander M. Bragg,	27	do	59	3 1-2	1 77
Unoccupied.					
Owned by Franklin Smith and others,			12,171	1 3-4	235 48

A true Copy:—
Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.
CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.
CLERK'S OFFICE, PARIS, May 18, 1848.

Sheetings and Shirtings.

5000 YDS. Sheetings and Shirtings for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

Carriage Manufactory, NORWAY VILLAGE.

C. P. KIMBALL,

Would inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand a good assortment of Carriages, such as

BUGGIES, GIGGS, COMMON WAGONS, &c. &c.,

and will manufacture to order, at short notice, any of the above named Carriages.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Woodwork, Ironing, Painting, Trimming, &c.

All in want of a new carriage or wishing their old ones repaired and made to look as well as new, on liberal and satisfactory terms, are invited to call at his establishment.

May 19, 1848. tf 3

SHAWLS!!

4 DOZEN FASHIONABLE SHAWLS, of different kinds, from 50 cts. to $10,00 each. Also, a Good assortment of Muslin de Lains, Ginghams, Printed Lawns, &c. Likewise, Checked Cambries, and other white goods, for sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

May 23, 1848. 4w3

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, SS:—May 5th, 1848.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Thursday, the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1848, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Inn of Isaac Spring, Esq., in Brownfield in said County of Oxford, all the right that Calvin Bachelder, of Lowell in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Physician, and Dolly M. Bachelder, his wife, have to redeem the following described parcels of real estate, viz: A certain parcel of land situated in said Brownfield, in the County aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly on land of Clark Clemonds; East, by land of Asa Mansfield and John T. Miller; Southerly, by land of Sylvanus B. Bean; Westerly, by land of Timothy Gibson; lying on Frost Mountain, so called, and containing twenty acres more or less. Also, a certain other parcel of land situated in said Brownfield and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a tree on the bank of Saco River, marked Seven; thence on Saco river to "Bog Ditch," so called; thence by "Bog Ditch" and Timothy Gibson's land, to "Axle-tree corner," so called; thence by land of Abel Gibson and the said Calvin Bachelder and Dolly M., owned in common and undivided, to high land owned by Abel Gibson; thence by said Abel Gibson's land to land of Daniel Bean; thence by the said Bean's land to the first mentioned bound, being the same formerly occupied by Jeremiah Storer, and containing twelve and a half acres more or less.

Also, a certain other parcel of land situated in said Brownfield, and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly by the land last described; East, by land of Timothy Gibson and formerly owned by George Clement; Southerly, by land of Simon B. Johnson; Westerly, by the high land to the corner of the last described lot, owned in common and undivided with Abel Gibson, and containing thirty acres more or less.

Also, a certain other parcel of land situated in said Brownfield, and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly, by land of Mark Leavitt; East, by land of Daniel Bean or unknown; South, by land of David Foggs; West, by drift-road leading from town road to David Foggs, being the Westerly half of Lot numbered Four in Cutler's Grant, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also, a certain other piece of land situated in Denmark, County of Oxford, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the North East corner of a tract of land, set off on an Execution in favor of Timothy Osgood against E. S. Livermore in 1809 and deeded to Simeon Pease the twenty-fourth day of June, 1819; thence running a South Westerly course, by land formerly owned by Joshua B. Osgood to "Dragon Meadow Brook," so called; thence Westerly, down said brook to a point, so far, that a Northerly line, starting thence shall follow the East side of "Dragon Meadow," so called, until it reach land formerly owned by Joshua B. Osgood; thence Easterly by last mentioned land, to the first named course, owned in common and undivided with Bonnett Pike, and containing one hundred and seventy-five acres more or less.

The above described parcels of real estate having been appraised and set off May 3d, 1848, on an Execution in favor of Mark Pease, of Cornish, in the County of York, against the said Calvin and Dolly M. Bachelder, recovered at the Supreme Judicial Court begun and holden at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday of April 1848, for the sum of three hundred, forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents debt or damage, and thirty-three dollars and five cents costs of suit, with fifteen cents more for one Writ of Execution, issued on said judgment April 5th, 1848, in part satisfaction thereof, to wit, in the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.

A more particular description of the premises may be had at the time and place of sale.

(3) GEORGE CHADBOURN, Dep. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, SS:—May 5th, 1848.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of Isaac Spring, Esq., in Brownfield in said County of Oxford, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of June, A. D., 1848, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right that Calvin Bachelder, of Lowell, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Physician, and Dolly M. Bachelder, his wife, have to redeem the following described parcels of real estate, viz:—

A certain parcel of real estate situated in said Brownfield, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the North side of the County road leading from Brownfield to New Hampshire line, on line of land of Eben. Wentworth, thence running North 3° East to land of Moses Merrill in said Brownfield, thence South 81° East to land of Perains Elliot, thence South 3° West seventy-five rods to the road aforesaid, thence by said road to the first mentioned bound, reserving one acre and the buildings thereon; thence from the first mentioned bounds across said road South 3° West thirty-two rods, thence South 83° East sixty-four rods, thence North 3° West forty-one rods, thence by the road to the first mentioned bounds, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also, one certain other tract of land situate in said Brownfield and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the old County road on Moses Merrill's line, running Westerly forty-three and a half rods on Moses Merrill's line to the brook, thence 9° East twenty-three and a half rods to stake and stones, thence South 81° East about fifty-eight rods to the road, thence on said road to the first mentioned bounds, containing seven and a half acres more or less—being a part of Lot numbered twenty nine on A Range.

Also, a certain other piece of land situated in said Brownfield, being a part of Lot numbered thirty, on A range, and bounded as follows, viz: On the West by land owned by Isaac Kenniston; Southerly by land owned by Samuel Tyler and by land owned by Samuel Hamblen and by the town road to Isaac Kenniston's land, containing twenty-two acres more or less.

Also, a certain other parcel of land situated in said Brownfield, and bounded as follows, viz: On the East, by William Marr's land; South, by Moses Merrill's land; West, by Silas Marr's land, and North by James Osgood Bean's land, containing fifty acres more or less.

The above described parcels of land having been appraised and set off May 3d, 1848, on an Execution in favor of Isaac Thompson, of Cornish in the County of York and State of Maine, Yeoman, against the said Calvin Bachelder and Dolly M. Bachelder, his wife, and John Pickard, of Cornish in the County of York and State of Maine, issued on a judgment, recovered at the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1848, for the sum of two hundred thirty one dollars and thirty-five cents debt or damage, and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents costs of suit, with fifteen cents for one Writ of Execution issued on said judgment the sixth day of April, A. D. 1848, in full satisfaction thereof, and the fees and the charges of said levy amounting to eighty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents.

Reference for a more particular description can be had at the time and place of sale.

3 GEO. CHADBOURN, Dep. Sh'ff.

☞ FOR SALE. ☜

THE subscribers are Licensed and will sell all kinds of Liquors, for *Medicinal* and *Mechanical purposes only.*

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 23, 1848. 4w3

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

ON the eleventh day of April in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, Samuel F. Rawson, then of Paris in the County of Oxford, now of Minot in the County of Cumberland, mortgaged to me, the subscriber, by deed of that date, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 71—page 267, certain real estate described in said deed as follows, viz:—"the George Ryerson place, so called, situated in said Paris, being the same conveyed by said Thayer to me by deed of even date herewith." Said Rawson having failed to fulfil the condition of said mortgage, I claim to hold said premises for condition broken, for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage agreeably to the provisions of the Statute in such case provided.

LEVI THAYER.

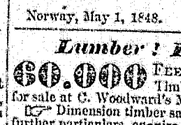
Paris, May 22, 1848. 3

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

10 DOZ. Fashionable Bonnets, such as Florence, China Pearl, Rutland, Lace, &c., from 17 cts. to $3,50 each, and Trimmings, such as Flowers, Wreaths, Ribbons, &c. &c., for sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 23, 1848. 4w3



Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 8th inst., a farrow COW and a red yearling Heifer. Said cow is of a speckled color, both horns have been sawed off, and is about seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

LEMUEL JACKSON.

Paris, May 20, 1848. *3w3

Groceries! Groceries!!

SUCH as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Pepper, Ginger, Spices, &c. Also, Sugar House Molasses, a splendid article. Clear Pork,—Mackerel, &c., all of which will be sold cheap. Likewise Coffee from 7 to 10 cents per lb. 20 lbs. good Sugar for $1. Tea, 25 cents. For sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 28, 1848. 4w3

Graffenburg Medicines.

THE subscribers are appointed *Agents* for the sale of the following Graffenburg Medicines, viz:

Graffenburg Pills.
do Children's Panacea.
do Eye Lotion.
do Grecn Mountain Ointment.
do Sarsaparilla Compound.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 28, 1848. 4w3

Oxford Normal Institute.

THE First Session of this School will commence at South Paris, where a commodious and elegant building is being erected for its accommodation, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of May next, and continue *twelve weeks.*

BOARD,

including washing, fuel, lights, room and furniture, $1,25 for Gentlemen, and $1,00 to $1,25 for Ladies.

TUITION.

Common English,	$3,00
Higher English,	$3,50 to 4,00
Languages,	4,00
Vocal Music, (extra,)	1,00
Drawing, (extra,)	50 to 1,00
Penmanship, (extra,)	1,00

N. B. No Student will be received for less than half a term.

TEACHERS.

E. P. Hinds, A. M., *Principal.*
B. F. Kendall, *Assistant.*
A. L. Hersey, *Teacher of Vocal Music.*
I. H. Baker, *Teacher of Penmanship.*

South Paris, April 25, 1848. 4w52

Portland Advertiser, Eastern Argus, and Christian Mirror, are requested to copy the above four weeks, and forward their bills.

New Spring Goods!!

A. C. DENISON

IS now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Norway April 26, 1848. 52

Broadcloths.

GERMAN, English, and American Broadcloths, Middlesex Cassimeres, Fancy Tweeds and Satinetts, for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, Timber, Joist & Lath Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford.

☞ Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or W. E. GOODNOW, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847.—[tf 15]

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

Old Iron! Old Iron!!

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber in exchange for Stoves and Cash. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of Double Lip 9 by 12 and 9 by 13 dove-tail Sash, extra quality, glazed and unglazed, for sale by HUMPHREY & STERNES.

North Paris, April 8, 1848. tf 50

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at at the *Old Store Stand* of WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ Residence, Mechanic Falls, Cumberland Co.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 231 pages, 28 engravings, Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 75 cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10 for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next to the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side.

Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb. 28, 1848. 1y47

Freedom Notice.

TO whom it may concern:—This certifies that I have given my son, Elbridge L. Huston, his time; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JAMES HUSTON, Jr.

Witness—John Reed.
Roxbury, April 28th, 1848. *2

"BE YE CLOTHED."

PETER C. FROST,

Fashionable Tailor,

Norway Village,

TAKES this method to return his acknowledgments to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore, and to inform them and the public generally, that he still may be found at his old Stand, over the Store of A. C. Denison, where he is ready to attend to all their wants in the CLOTHING LINE, in a manner and on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He employs experienced help, and WARRANTS all work done in his establishment to be finished in the best style and at short notice.

He has just received from Boston and N. York the

Spring and Summer Fashions,

and will "fit up" any kind of garment that the taste of his customers may require.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satins, Vestings, and a great variety of Cloths and Tailors' Trimming, of good quality and afforded at the lowest price, constantly on hand.

CUTTING done to order at short notice.

May 15, 1848. tf 2

NEW GOODS

—AT—

South Paris.

J. G. ROUNDS & CO.

HAVING taken and refitted the Brick Store, formerly occupied by A. Hall, are now opening a prime assortment of

English, French & American

DRY GOODS;

Hard Ware, Nails, Glass, Molasses, Salt, Fish, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

These Goods were bought for cash and being determined to do business on the

Ready Pay Principle;

we flatter ourselves that we can offer our goods to those who may favor us with a call at prices so acceptable that they will be induced to purchase.

We would respectfully invite Mr. Hall's former customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted;

Oats, Beans, Corn, Rye, Pelts, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Shingles, Clapboards, &c. &c.

South Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership, under the name of

BESSE & WHITMAN,

for the purpose of carrying on the English and West India Goods business at the old Stand at North Woodstock, where they intend to keep a good assortment of goods, and such as will meet the wants of their customers. The public are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. CALEB BESSE, Jr.,

C. C. WHITMAN.

North Woodstock, May 8th, 1848. *3w1

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE subscribers have on hand and will keep constantly for sale *Townsend's Sarsaparilla*, a genuine article—cheap.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

Hebron Academy.

THE Summer Term of Hebron Academy will commence on Monday, the fifth day of June next, under the instruction of George G. Fairbanks, A. B., and continue twelve weeks.

Tuition—$2 40, per Term, or 25 cents per week for a less time. Joseph Barrows, Sec'y.

Hebron, May 5th, 1848. 1

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1844, Aurylla Foy, wife of Nathaniel Foy of Hartford in the County of Oxford, by her Mortgage Deed of that date conveyed to the subscriber two certain tracts or parcels of land situated in the County of Oxford, which Deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County Book 70, page 182; and whereas, the conditions of said Mortgage Deed have been broken by reason of the non-payment of the sums therein specified: Be it known to whom it may concern that I claim to foreclose said Mortgage agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. JOSIAH DUDLEY.

Paris, May 9, 1848. sr 1

Prints.

100 PIECES PRINTS from 3 3-4 to 16 cents per yard, for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, April 29, 1848. 52

Groceries,

SUCH as Sugar, Coffee, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c. &c., for sale cheap by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, April 26, 1848.

E. W. CLARK,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

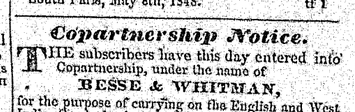
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 15, 1848. tf 50

NOTICE.

New Arrangement.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that his celebrated Horses, the FRENCH TIGER, MORGAN EAGLE, and ROYAL OAK, will stand the ensuing Season at the following places, commencing the 8th day of May, viz:—At Bolton's Mills, Livermore, on Mondays; will leave at 4 o'clock P. M. for Turner Village, where they may be found until 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays, when they will leave for Lewiston Falls, where they may be found until 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesdays, when they will leave for Poland Corner, where they may be found until 4 o'clock on Thursdays, when they will leave for Norway Village, by the way of Craigie's Mills, Oxford, where they may be found on Fridays until 1 o'clock P. M., thence to Paris Hill, where they may be found until 7 o'clock P. M., thence to Buckfield, where they may be found on Saturdays,—excepting Court weeks when they may be found on Paris Hill.

AMERICA FARRAR.

Buckfield, May 8, 1848. tf 1

Notice.

THE subscriber would inform the public that his Horse, THE RATLER, will stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz:—At the Old Stand,—the Cider Mill,—Mondays, Tuesday, and Wednesdays; at West Minot, Thursday, May 11; at Welchville in Oxford, Fridays; at Norway Village, on Satur

DRY GOODS NOT QUITE GIVEN AWAY

At 90 & 92 Middle Street, Portland.

COMPETITORS STAND ASIDE FOR

SMITH & ROBINSON,

WHO will open this day the LARGEST, MOST DESIRABLE, AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS ever imported into this State, and will SELL THEM LOWER than any Goods which have been offered in the market this season.

ALL WOOL CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS at the low price of $20.
HEAVY " " " sold last year for $15, now $10.
All Wool Square " (warranted) " at the very lowest prices.
Common " " (wool centres) " worth $7, will sell for $4.
EDINBORO SHAWLS, worth at wholesale by the hundred $3,25, will sell for $2,50.
EMBROIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS, *very elegant patterns.*
PLAID, LONG, and SQUARE "
HEAVY SILK, PRINTED CASHMERE, M. DE LAINE, NETT, MOHAIR, STRADILLA, and any *nameable* SHAWL.

Be sure and call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to keep up our name for selling

SHAWLS at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

All are CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW SHAWL ROOM and examine our assortment, whether in want of a Shawl or not.

CARPETINGS, CARPETINGS,

Just received from the Manufacturer, and Auctions, about 100 pieces,—bought for CASH, and to CASH PAYING CUSTOMERS we can only say, now is your time to purchase a Carpet CHEAP. Call soon.

OIL CARPETINGS

OF ALL WIDTHS, AT LOWER PRICES THAN USUAL. HALLS AND ROOMS *FITTED WITHOUT A SEAM.*

TUFTED RUGGS, WOOL MATS, STAIR RAILS, AND CRASH, at the present *low and ruinous prices to the manufacturers.*

FEATHERS, MATRESSES, PEW CUSHIONS, UPHOLSTERY.

Feathers of *all sorts* at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES. Old Feathers cleansed. Matresses of *all kinds* on hand and made to order. Old Matresses made over, *at the lowest charge.* Pew, Ship, and other Cushions made by one of the best Upholsters. Feather-Ticks on hand and made to order.

UPHOLSTERY in every shape attended to with promptness and WARRANTED TO SUIT.

IN OUR LOWER STORE

May be found a PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS from a FOUR CENT PRINT to A TEN DOLLAR CLOTH.

M. de Laines,	17 to 25 cents.	SHIRTINGS,		40 in., bleached, very fine,	8 cts.
Ginghams,	12 1-2 to 25 "	40 in., unbleached, very fine,	7 cts	1 1-8 yd. Bartlett,	12 1-2 "
Alpacas,	20 to 100 "	36 in., " common,	6 "	7-8 " "	10 "
Prints,	4 to 17 "	36 in., " Portland,	7	1-2 3-4 " common,	6 "
Cambries,	10 to 12 "	40 in., " Merrimack,	8 cts.	36 in., extra nice,	10 "
Tickings,	8 to 16 "	46 in., " Exeter,	8 "	2 1-2 yds. wide, CHEAP.	
Patches,	5 to 17 "	2 1-2 yds. wide, VERY LOW.			

PARASOLETTS AND UMBRELLAS,

Much lower than our VERY LOW PRICES of last Summer.
SCALLOPED PARASOLETTS $1,00; sold last year, *same quality,* for $1,50.
SILK FRINGED " 1,50 " " " " " 2,25.
UMBRELLAS at GREAT BARGAINS.

These goods we have just received from Auction, and having bought them very low, we are willing to give the CASH-PAYING PURCHASER the benefit.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Tailors' Trimmings.

TWEEDS of the FANCY MIXED, PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN, for Gents. and Childrens SUMMER WEAR.

If you want Goods cheap, please call on us, for we are determined to sell cheaper than any one. We purchase largely for cash, therefore have great advantages over those who buy on credit.

REMEMBER THAT

WE KEEP EVERY THING IN OUR LINE, FROM A SKEIN OF COTTON TO A FIFTY DOLLAR SHAWL.

SMITH & ROBINSON,
90 & 92 Middle Street.

PORTLAND, APRIL 28, 1848. 6w51

Thrice-Weekly Age for 1848.

THE subscriber proposes to isue THE AGE three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative debates and proceedings, the news of the day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, which are more than usually interesting during the present session, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper.

While the publisher of the THRICE-WEEKLY AGE feels justified in pledging himself to furnish, in any event, faithful reports of the doings both of the Senate and House; it is obvious, that upon the extent of the subscriptions obtained, must depend the fullness and completeness of the sketches of debates.

The expenses of the Thrice-weekly paper, always exceeding the income, are made principally with a view to the convenience of members of the Legislature—and we feel abundantly justified in asking them especially, as well as our other friends who may receive this Prospectus, to aid us, as far as they reasonably can, in obtaining a remunerating subscription.

The THRICE-WEEKLY AGE will be $1 for the session. It will be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, which will accommodate subscribers on all the important mail routes.

☞ The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance. No order will be complied with unless accompanied by the money.

WM. T. JOHNSON.

Augusta, April, 1848. 52

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, HIRAM STEVENS, then of Norway in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, conveyed to one Amos M. Jordan of said Norway, by his Deed of Mortgage dated December third, A. D. 1838, to secure certain notes, a certain tract of land situated in said Norway as described in said Mortgage Deed, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 56, Page 163; and the said Amos M. Jordan, on the fifth day of July, A. D. 1839, assigned said Mortgage Deed to George Frost and Nathan Noble, both of said Norway which assignment is recorded in said Oxford Registry, Book 66, Page 78; and on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1840, said Nathan Noble, consignee, assigned all his right to said Mortgage and the notes therein described to George Frost, and assignment is recorded in said Registry, Book 66, Page 79; and on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1843, the said George Frost assigned all his right to said Mortgage and notes to Charles Tubbs and Bela Noyes, both of said Norway, assignment recorded in said Registry, Book 66, Page 126; and on the third day of April, A. D. 1844, the said Tubbs & Noyes assigned said Mortgage and notes to Eli Merrill of said Norway, assignment recorded in said Registry, Book 66, Page 408; and afterwards, on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1844, the said Eli Merrill assigned said Mortgage Deed together with the notes therein described to me, which assignment is recorded in said Registry, Book 66, Pages 498 & 499; I hereby as assignee, give notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken.

SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, May 1, 1848. 3w52

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS ZEBULON BRYANT, 2nd, of Greenwood in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his two Deeds of Mortgage, to wit, of December twenty-third, A. D. 1843, and of February nineteenth, A. D. 1845, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 68, Page 178, and Book 71, Page 48, mortgaged to me a certain tract of land situated in said town of Greenwood, as described in the two Deeds above named, to secure the payment of certain notes; I therefore give notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgages for condition broken, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, May 1, 148. 3w52

10 CHESTS of NINGYONG, SOUCHONG, and Young Hyson Tea for sale by
Norway, April 26, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

PALM LEAF, and PALM LEAF HATS, for sale by A. C. DENISON.
Norway, April 27 1848. 4

2 CASES SUPERIOR FRENCH MOLE SKIN HATS, for sale cheap, by
Norway, May 1, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

PRESSEY & BARROWS'
FURNITURE & CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the cabinet business, and taken the shop near the Wesleyan Chapel, formerly occupied by William Andrews, would respectfully inform the public that they will manufacture and keep on hand

FURNITURE,

of the latest styles and patterns, among which may be found the following articles:

Sofas, Secretaries, Bureaus, Common, Patent Windlass and French Bedsteads—Looking glasses, Card, Pier, Centre, Grecian, Common and Toilet Tables, Mahogany, Grecian and common Cane-seat Chairs—large and small Cane-seat Rocking-chairs, Wood-seat do., common Chairs of every description, &c. &c.

All work warranted to be of the best quality and sold as low as at any other establishment in the State. Orders of work promptly attended to, and repairing done at short notice.

ISAAC PRESSEY,
B. G. BARROWS.

Norway, Feb. 24, 1848. tf 46

ISAIAH KNIGHT,

DEALER IN

Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL and WARES, of the most perfect manufacture, and WARRANTED, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as low as can be purchased *elsewhere.*

☞ Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first team, if desired.

April 11, 1848. tf 40

THOMAS H. KELLEY,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Norway Village,

GRATEFULLY tenders his thanks to patrons and friends for their liberal patronage heretofore, and respectfully invites a continuance.

He has just received the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS,

together with a prime stock of CLOTHS, KERSEYMERE, VESTINGS, &c., of all kinds and descriptions, and is prepared to suit his customers with any kind of a Garment they may want, on as liberal terms, and in a more fashionable style, than can elsewhere be obtained in the County of Oxford.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOUR or FIVE TAILORESSES, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

Also—Three or four Appentice Girls to learn the trade. [April 8, 1848. tf 43

Food for the Silk Worm.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or the Mulberry Tree, for sale—either the tree or slips. Now is the time to propagate this valuable tree. The kind here recommended resists cold and frosty winters as well as the apple tree. Slips $75 per hundred. Orders promptly attended to. Apply at this Office.—April 18, 1848. tf

FOR SALE,

100 M. SPRUCE SHINGLES, cheap for cash. Enquire of
HUBBARD & STEVENS.
Paris, April 25, 1848. 3w51

PROBATE NOTICES.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners on the Estate of

OLIVER PUTNAM,

late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh day of April, 1848, are allowed to the creditors of said Estate to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend them for that purpose at the Store of Isaac N. Stanley, in Dixfield Village, on the last Saturday of September and the first Saturday of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY,
JOHN M. EUSTIS, } Com'rs.
Dixfield, May 3, 1848. 1

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed, by the Hon. Joh Prince, Judge of Probate, &c., within and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the Estate of

JOHN LEAVITT,

late of Livermore in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh day of April, instant, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the Office of E. Washburn, in Livermore, on Saturday, the second day of September, and Saturday, the seventh day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., on each of said days.

REUEL WASHBURN,
ISRAEL WASHBURN, } Com'rs.
Livermore, April 28th, 1848. 1

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

LEMUEL DUNHAM, late of Hartford,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CHARLES DUNHAM.

Hartford, April 11, 1848. 1

Valuable Real Estate at
AUCTION.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES BEMIS, late of Paris, deceased. The property lies in the northerly part of Paris, being the northerly half of Lots No. 25 and 26 in the fourth Range of Lots, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land, on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interior of the house is unfinished. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, it is expected, will pass through the land, and a depot within 3-4ths of a mile. About two-thirds of the land is covered with heavy wood and valuable timber, within one hundred rods of the Mill, and a ready sale for lumber. A very desirable opportunity for a safe investment is here offered, as the property must be sold.—If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public Auction, on Monday, the twelfth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. Sale on the premises.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill.

For sale at the same time, Eight or Ten Tons of Hay in said Barn.

FRANCIS BEMIS, Administrator.

Paris, April 21, 1848. 61

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland.

THE undersigned Petitioners, Inhabitants of said Counties, would respectfully represent that the road as now traveled from Turner Village, in the County of Oxford, to Gull's Corner in Danville, at Lewiston Falls, in the County of Cumberland, is very circuitous and unnecessarily hilly, and that the public convenience and necessity require, that alterations and new locations should be made in said route; that the same may be greatly improved by pursuing the most direct and feasible route from Turner Village to some point near Poverty Corner (so called) in Auburn, in the County of Cumberland, and thence the most practicable route to Gull's Corner aforesaid. That the Hon. Commissioners of said Counties may after due notice, jointly proceed to view said route and locate the same as a public highway.

And as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray, ISAAC STRICKLAND & 65 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1848.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners of the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, will meet at Isaac Grass' Tavern in Turner, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will jointly proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition, and immediately afterwards view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Cumberland, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Turner and Auburn, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns of Turner and Auburn, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper nearest by the greater to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Eastern Argus, printed in the County of Cumberland, three weeks successively in each of the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, if they see cause, and may then and there why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—EUCLID ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

2

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. B. WALTON, tf46

THE SOUTH PARIS
Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season an extensive assortment of *Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored*

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses, Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective; and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unsery, able.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 29, 1847. tf 4

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1847. 34 tf

THOMSONIAN MEDICINES, for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Nov. 10, 1847. 3w31

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No.'s 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.
Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Rathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.
Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.
Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.
Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patterns, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, ready in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fail before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article (other things being equal) a decide l preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 16, 1847. 20

SMITH'S PATENT
Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,

1½ doors North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cooking Apparatus that can be produced. It is *surprising* to see the large amount of cooking, of the various kinds, that is done (in the most perfect manner,) with the *small amount of fuel* that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to admit *six large sized pie plates,* or six large loaves of bread, or even the *largest pudding or bean pots in use,* at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for boiling, baking, roasting, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting

that has ever been in use; the steam, from cooking, being carried off efficiently.

The parts of this Stove can in one moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves,* —which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather, these may be connected.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will operate the whole, and perform more kinds of cooking, with less fuel, than can be done in any other manner. Another improvement is a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by which the heat is so completely graduated that the fire can be kept over night, so as to make of it a complete

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove certainly has many advantages that no other Stove ever yet had. The Ovens are at present the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal, —as most of the Stoves used are so constructed that the Ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of this Stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which causes the bread to rise, and at the same time, thoroughly crusts the bottom; whereas, in stoves which first carry the fire to the top of the oven before it reaches the bottom, the bread will crust on the top before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf to rise enough, and causes it to be heavy—the top long crusted hard, and the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a first rate Cooking Stove, are particularly invited to call and examine this Stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will find the same to purchase; the price will be found to be very reasonable. There are a numbered sizes, suitable for the smallest family up to those for a public house. They are not at all complicated in their construction, but easily regulated.

☞ For a more particular and full description of the above Stove see large Bills at the Hotels and Stores in this and neighboring towns. Handbills of same, in recommendation of the above Stove could be obtained, if necessary.

For sale at the old stand of the subscribers, opposite Bennett's Hotel, Norway Village, where may also be found Stoves of various patterns, which will be offered low for *Lumber, Wool, Produce or CASH.*

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

CELEBRATED
CHOLERA MIXTURE,

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARHŒA

And Bowel Complaints generally.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

Pike & Osgood,

At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public recently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originate from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞ For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it.

Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.
Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
AT WHOLESALE,
Corner of Middle and Free Streets
(Between Deering's & Greenough's New Blocks.)
Portland.

☞ Sept. 15, 1847. tf 39

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life,* discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *confirmed and incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most deperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweet, emeriation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1ypeamtDFB15

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.
At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all these disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The charge which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magasin de Santé,* (Magazine of Health,) 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pectoral Cream, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Embrocation, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

Also—For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1y15

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!

☞ **A Cure for Life Secured.** ☜

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, inflammation, soreness and weakness of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder, indigestion, and all derangements, impurity of the blood, weakness and inflammation of the System, and for the removal of worms in children—is the only effectual remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American people.

The Vegetable Pile Ointment, invented by Dr. A. Upham, physician of the city of New York city, is a sovereign Balm or Remedy, for an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and to be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree unagreeable, unpleasant, and offensive; and upon the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine: no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions ☞ A cure for life is guaranteed. ☜

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y15

Sheet Zinc & Lead

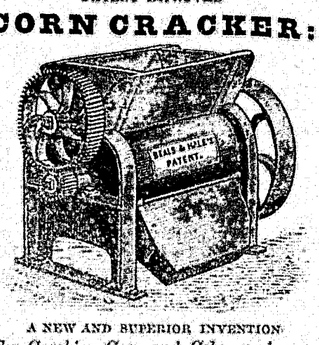
FOR sale at the Old Stand of
WM. E. GOODNOW
Norway Village, Oct. 13, 1847. tf 23

Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for doors and Window Sash, for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec. 29, 1847. tf

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S
PATENT IMPROVED
CORN CRACKER:



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION

For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Provinder. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.

Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machines. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn,* as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time and Money,* as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully.

REUBEN BEMIS,
WM. R. WHITNEY

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their sump, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1845.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where one horse power was applied, and it cracked four thirty bushels of clear corn suitable for stable use, in one hour. We hesitate not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for the purpose now in use.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have seen in operation, and duly examined in this place, with great satisfaction, a new and improved Cob-Corn Mill, for cracking Corn, grinding Bark, Apples, &c., and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to anything of the kind, for a similar purpose, that we have ever seen in any part of the country. And to the purchaser, Messrs. Beal & Hale, of Lowell, Mass., we do not willingly accord the credit of producing the very article that is now before us, but also, for erecting Corn, Cobs and all.—As by this invention, the Cob, however ground or cut up finer than the Corn, and can be made into Meal by millstones, in one quarter less time than by the common method of grinding after it has passed through an old fashioned Bark Mill.

For a Provender Mill, or for grinding up Corn for horses or cattle food, without the use of mill stones, we consider it a valuable article now in use. And for a Bark Mill, and all other uses for which it is designed, we do not hesitate cheerfully to recommend it to the public.

LEVI WHITMAN, } Proprietors
EZRA F. BEAL, } of the
S. J. SMITH, } Norway
LEVI ROBBS, } Mills.
SAMUEL AMES, Miller 49 years.

As a specimen of workmanship, one of the above Mills may be seen in operation at the Factory of the subscribers, at Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,
At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

To whom all orders should be addressed. Also for sale in Norway by EDGELL, NORTHROP & MASON, Agents; Hall's and by PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Deerhorse Street.

MR. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.

Also, for the sale of

PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

THE SOUTH PARIS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in the Boston or other markets.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Stove Funnel!

SUITABLE for Meeting Houses, Factories, Hotels, School Houses, and other Buildings, for sale at the old Stove Stand of
WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for Manufacturers.
Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Bricks! Bricks!!

10.000 BRICKS For Sale by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Aug. 23, 1847. tf